Data Profiling and Data Quality Checks in RStudio

Using R in RStudio

Imported Your Data Already?

- If you already have your data in RStudio, you can skip the slides providing an overview of the import process.

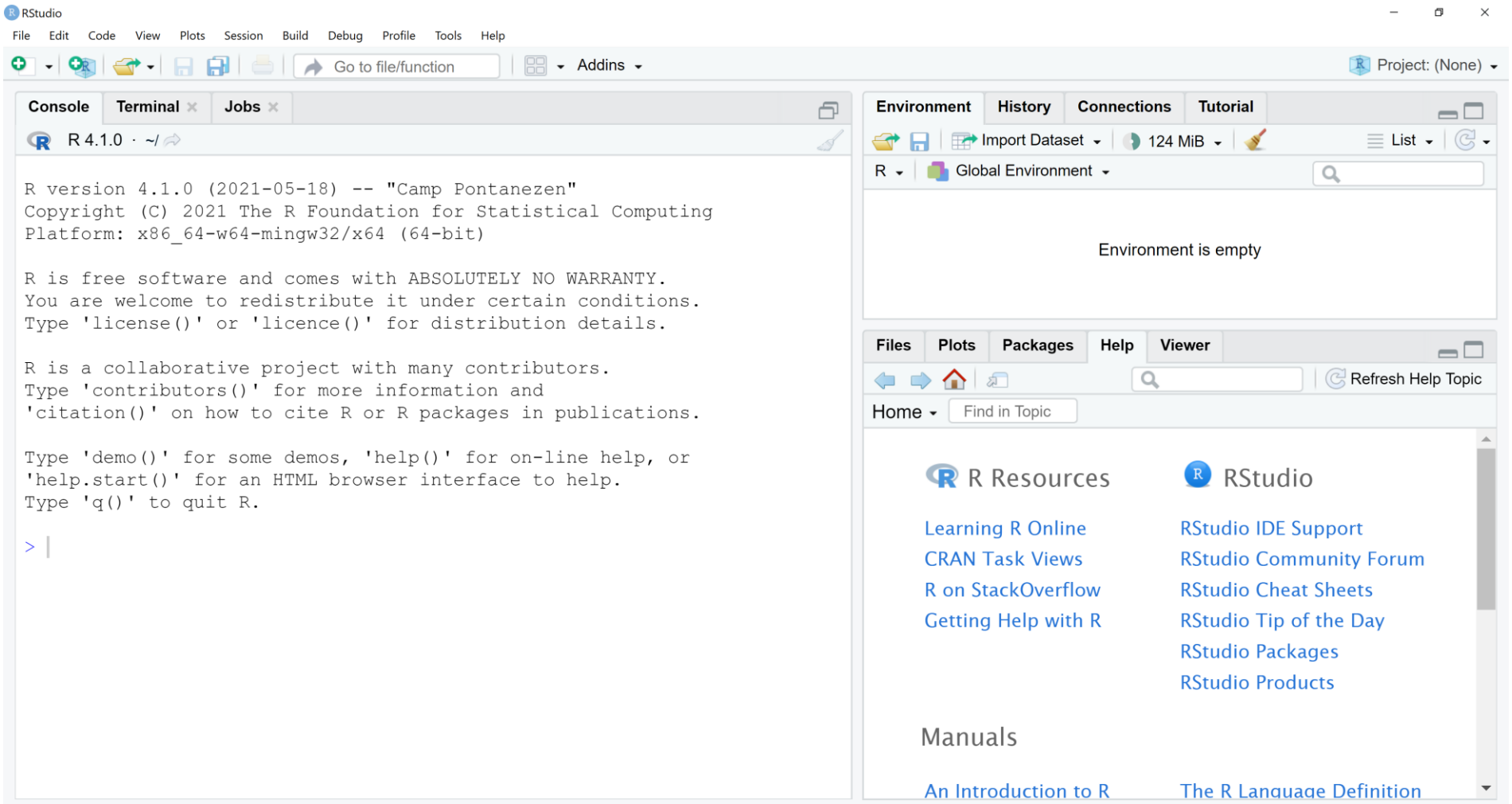
Dataset

- This tutorial is a walkthrough with a sample set of data. You may use this to walk through the tutorial, if you wish, but for your assignments, you will be asked to use your own dataset (as specified within the course).

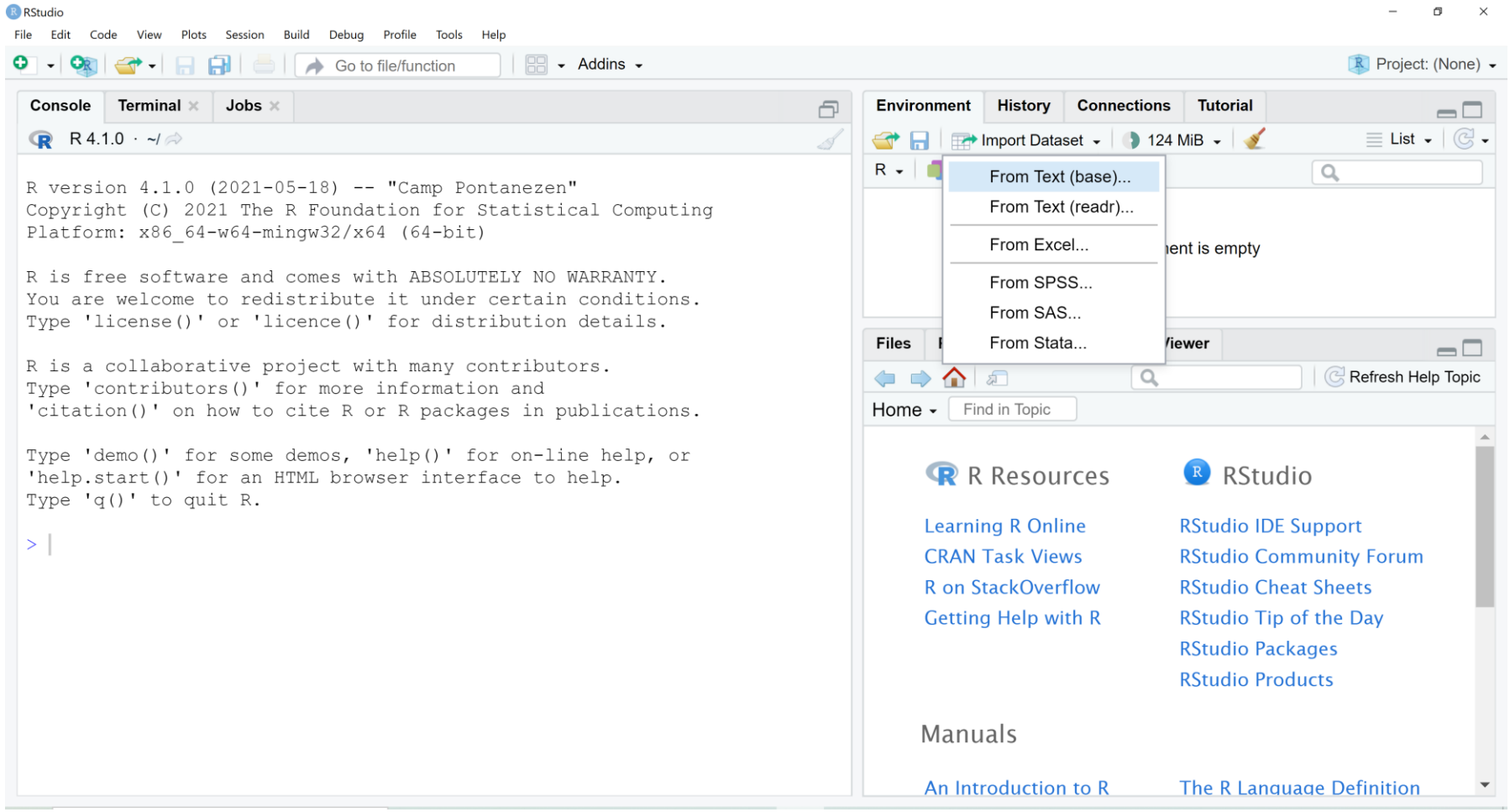
Dataset reference:

Skoryk, M. (2021). Sepsis Prediction from Clinical Data. Version 1. Retrieved from https://www.kaggle.com/maxskoryk/datasepsis

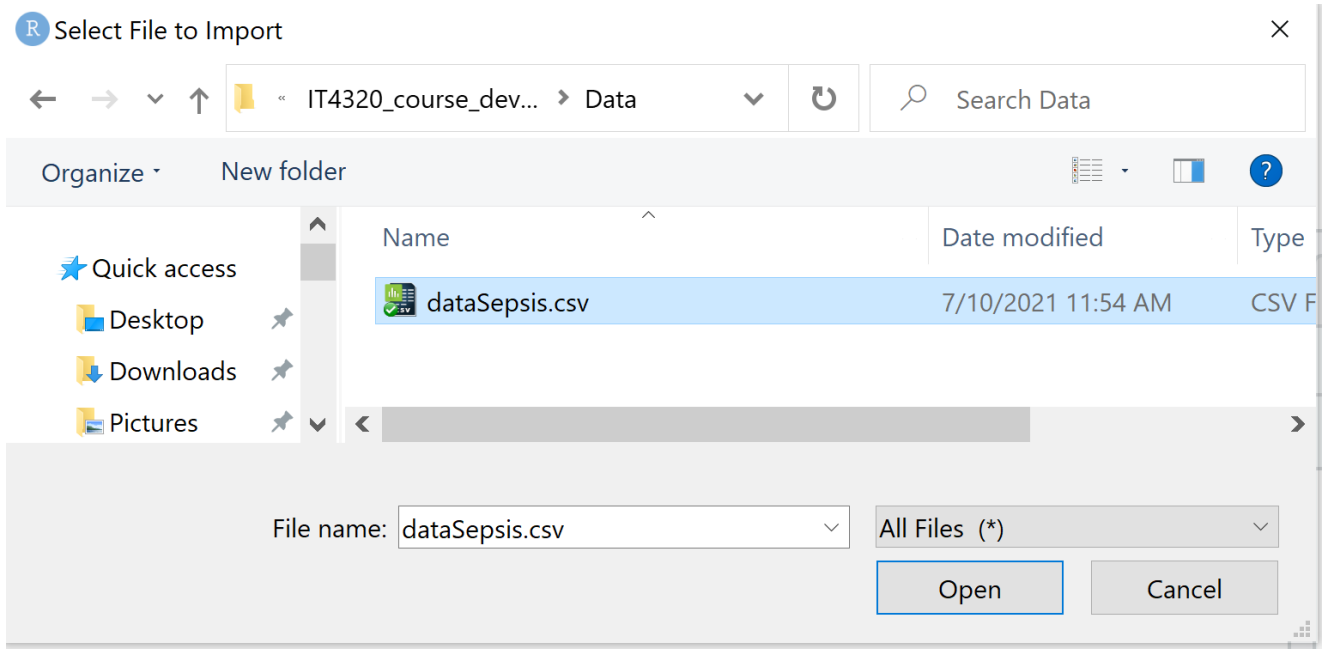
Open R Studio



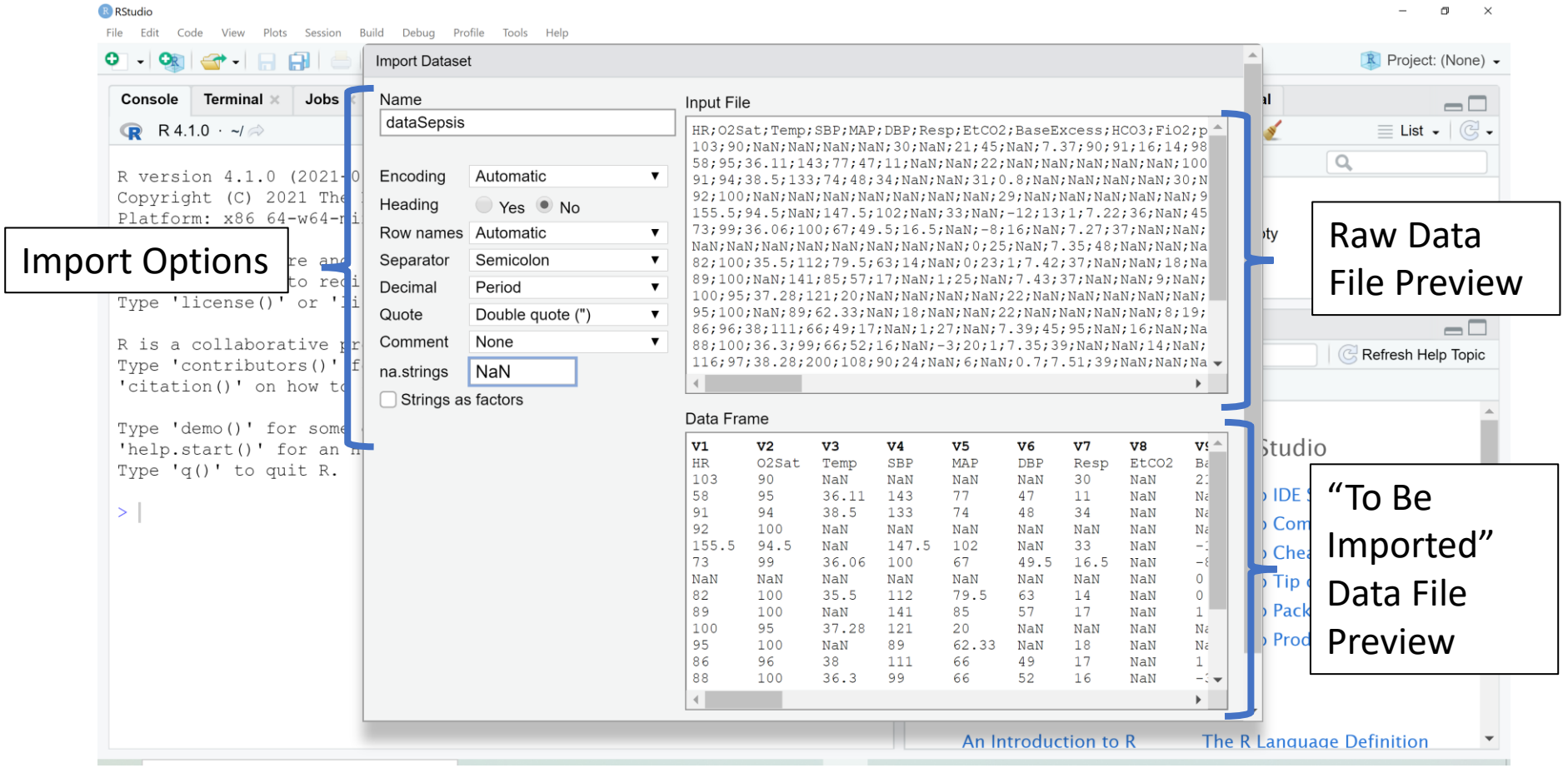
Click on “Import Data” and Choose “From Text (base)”



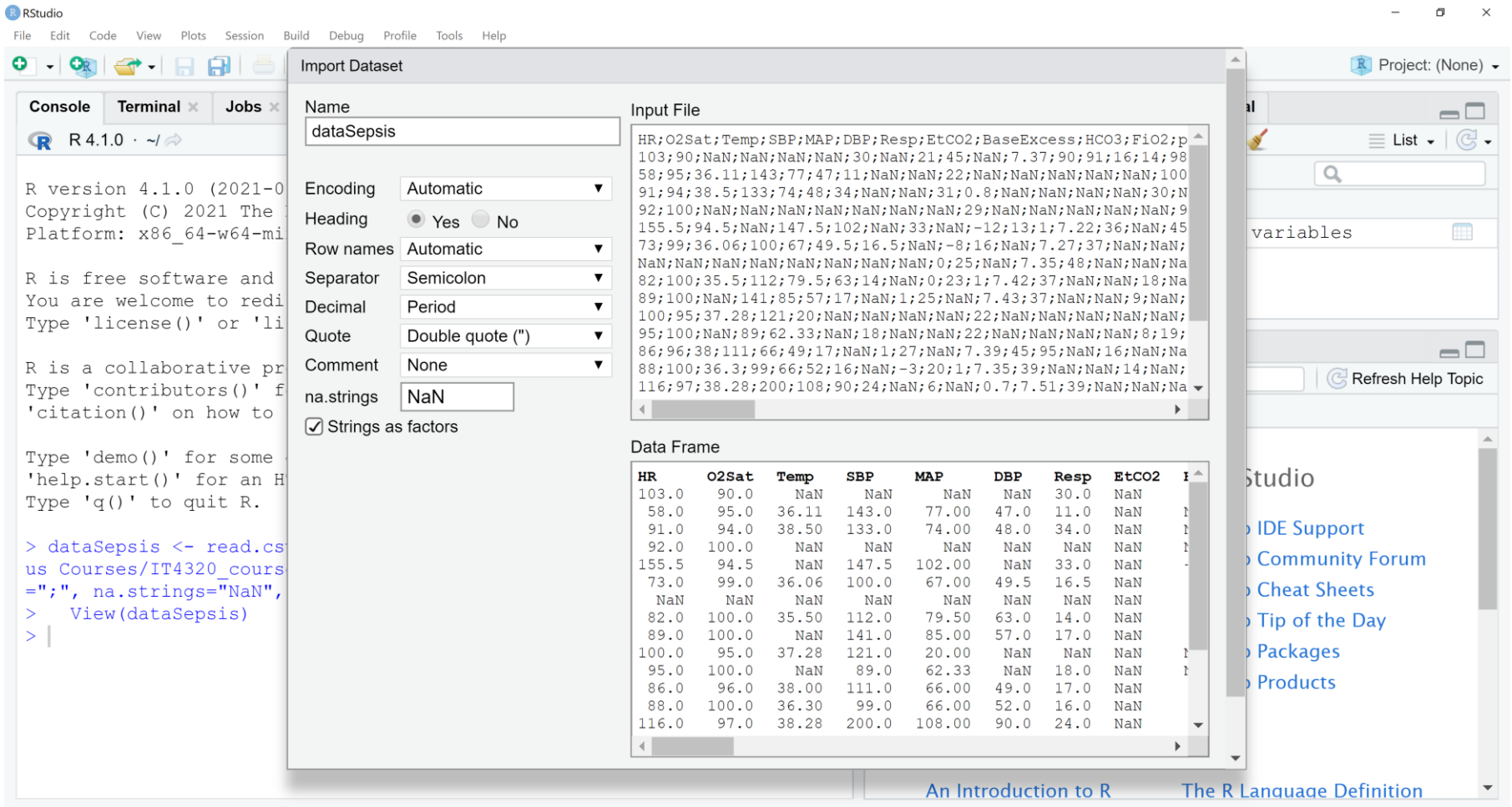
Navigate to Your Dataset, Then Click “Open”



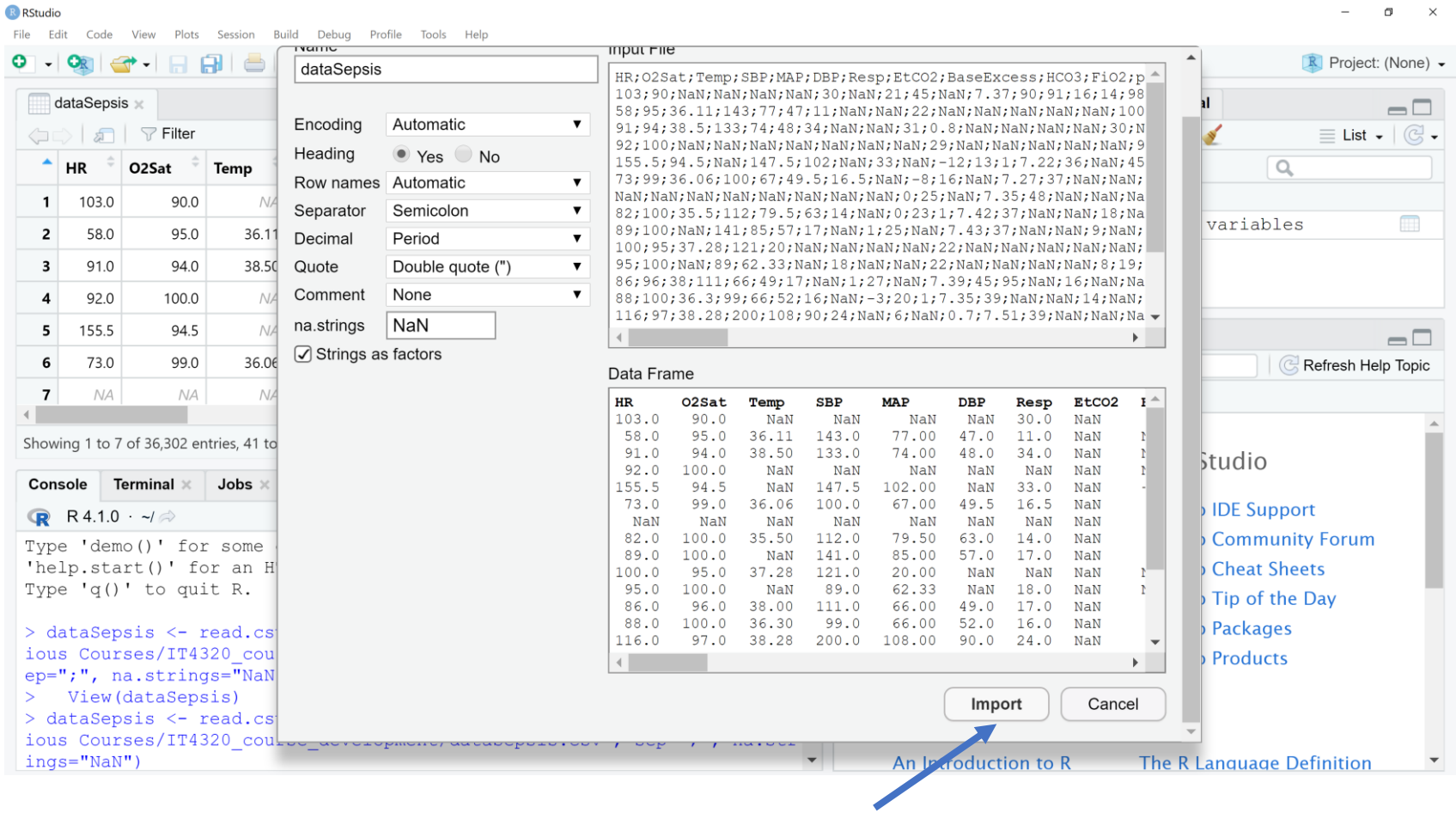
Select Options to Import Your Data Based on the Format of Your Text File



The Options Displayed are Those Required to Successfully Import the sepsis dataset.



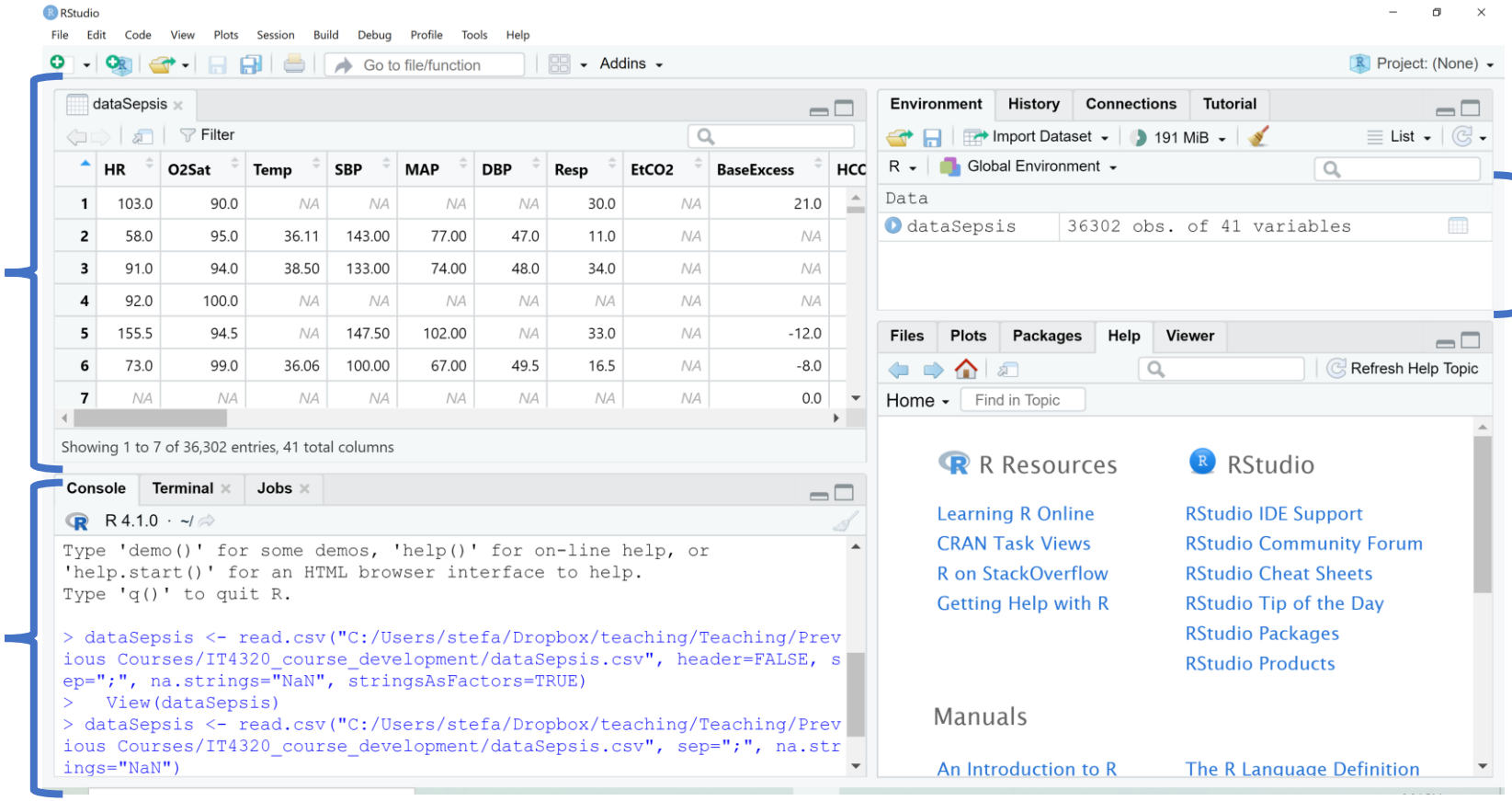
Scroll Down and Click “Import” to Complete Import Process



You May Verify Successful Upload On the Following Screen

Imported Data

Logfile Indicating Options in the Import Process



Dataset Summary

More Options for Importing Data Into R Studio

https://support.rstudio.com/hc/en-us/articles/218611977-Importing-Data-with-the-RStudio-IDE

First: Look at the contents of the dataset

```
> dim(dataSepsis)
```

The dim() function provides the contents of the dataset identified within the parentheses. The output consists of the number rows/observations followed by the number of columns/variables.

```
> head(dataSepsis,15)
```

The head() function provides a printout of the top number of rows specified after the comma from the dataset specified in front of the comma, so it takes the form head(datasetname,numberofrows).

Dim() Output

```
> dim(dataSepsis)

[1] 36302    41
```

Code:
dim(datasetname)

Output:
Basic dataset information is here, including the number of observations (rows) and variables (columns).

Head() Output

Variables are across the top (each column is a variable).

	HR	O2Sat	Temp	SBP	MAP	DBP	Resp	EtCO2	BaseExcess	HCO3
1	103.0	90.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	30.0	NA	21	45
2	58.0	95.0	36.11	143.0	77.00	47.0	11.0	NA	NA	22
3	91.0	94.0	38.50	133.0	74.00	48.0	34.0	NA	NA	31
4	92.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
5	155.5	94.5	NA	147.5	102.00	NA	33.0	NA		
6	73.0	99.0	36.06	100.0	67.00	49.5	16.5	NA		
7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
8	82.0	100.0	35.50	112.0	79.50	63.0	14.0	NA		
9	89.0	100.0	NA	141.0	85.00	57.0	17.0	NA		
10	100.0	95.0	37.28	121.0	20.00	NA	NA	NA		
11	95.0	100.0	NA	89.0	62.33	NA	18.0	NA		
12	86.0	96.0	38.00	111.0	66.00	49.0	17.0	NA		
13	88.0	100.0	36.30	99.0	66.00	52.0	16.0	NA	-3	20
14	116.0	97.0	38.28	200.0	108.00	90.0	24.0	NA	6	NA
15	110.0	99.0	36.40	116.0	219.00	66.0	19.0	NA	-8	19

Each cell represents the value of the variable identified in the column header for the observation identified on the row header/label. This cell, for example, represents an O2Sat of 94 for observation 3 (the third observation).

Columns are continued below

Observations are along the side (each row is a observation).

	FiO2	pH	PaCO2	SaO2	AST	BUN	Alkalinephos	Calcium	Chloride
4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9	NA	9.3	85
5	1.0	7.22	36	NA	452	68	NA	7.9	113
6	NA	7.27	37	NA	NA	28	NA	10.9	98
7	NA	7.35	48	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	111
8	1.0	7.42	37	NA	NA	18	NA	NA	113
							88	5.9	113
							NA	7.4	105
							NA	NA	NA
							NA	NA	109

Code:
Head(datasetname,numberofrecords)

```
> head(dataSepsis,15)
```

Second: Summarize the variables and check for missing values

```
> summary(dataSepsis)
```

The summary() function outputs several numeric summaries of the variables, including numeric summaries for the numeric variables (minimum, maximum, mean, median, first quartile, and third quartile) and categorical/character variables (length, class, and mode), and the number of null or missing values.

Summary() Output

```
       HR              O2Sat             Temp             SBP       
 Min.   : 26.00   Min.   : 27.00   Min.   :26.67   Min.   : 32.0  
 1st Qu.: 71.00   1st Qu.: 96.00   1st Qu.:36.30   1st Qu.:106.0  
 Median : 82.00   Median : 98.00   Median :36.80   Median :120.0  
 Mean   : 83.55   Mean   : 97.44   Mean   :36.82   Mean   :122.6  
 3rd Qu.: 94.00   3rd Qu.:100.00   3rd Qu.:37.39   3rd Qu.:137.0  
 Max.   :184.00   Max.   :100.00   Max.   :41.80   Max.   :281.0  
 NA's   :796      NA's   :1566     NA's   :19201   NA's   :1685   
      MAP              DBP              Resp            EtCO2       
 Min.   : 20.00   Min.   : 22.00   Min.   : 1.00   Min.   :10.0  
 1st Qu.: 71.00   1st Qu.: 54.00   1st Qu.:15.00   1st Qu.:28.0  
 Median : 80.00   Median : 62.00   Median :18.00   Median :33.0  
 Mean   : 82.26   Mean   : 63.79   Mean   :18.04   Mean   :32.4  
 3rd Qu.: 91.33   3rd Qu.: 72.00   3rd Qu.:20.50   3rd Qu.:37.5  
 Max.   :291.00   Max.   :281.00   Max.   :59.00   Max.   :97.0  
 NA's   :1456     NA's   :8385     NA's   :2412    NA's   :34689
```

Basic summary statistics (minimum, maximum, mean, median, first and third quartiles, and the count of null values (i.e. "NA's").

*Note that the output for the sepsis dataset does not have any character variable output, because all of the variables are numeric.

Code:
Summary(datasetname)

```
> summary(dataSepsis)
```

Sample of Summary() Output for a Character Variable

```
Student.Level
Length:99
Class :character
Mode  :character
```

For a character variable, the summary function output includes the length of the character variable, the class, and the mode.

*Note that the sepsis data did not have any character variables, so this is an example of output from another dataset.

Select Alternative Options

The following package may be installed to assist further with exploratory data analysis:
dplyr
skimr
DataExplorer

Installation instructions for contributed packages are provided in the tutorial for installing and accessing R. To use these packages once they are installed, use the following general template code to call and utlize them:

dplyr:
library(dplyr)
glimpse(datasetname)
*uses the glimps function to display values from the variables within the dataset.

skimr:
library(skimr)
skimr(datasetname)

DataExplorer:
library(DataExplorer)
DataExplorer::create_report(datasetname)
*creates a data exploration report in html format that can be saved as html or printed to PDF. **This is a much more comprehensive data exploration option than using built-in functions within the base R installation.**